

Army Regulation 570-9

Manpower and Equipment Control

Host Nation Support

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
9 October 1990**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 570-9

Host Nation Support

This revision--

- o Focuses on Army responsibilities and policy for host nation support acquired for use in crisis, transition to war, and wartime (paras 1 and 5).
- o Includes host nation support as one of the activities governed by AR 11-31 (paras 1, 4, and 5).
- o Incorporates current joint guidance on the inclusion of host nation support in operations plans (para 5).
- o Simplifies host nation support policy and definitions (para 5 and glossary).
- o Clarifies force structure adjustment guidance (para 5).

Effective 9 November 1990

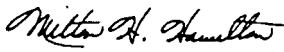
Manpower and Equipment Control

Host Nation Support

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation assigns U.S. Army responsibilities and prescribes policy for the use of host nation, Allied, and

friendly foreign nation personnel, equipment, services, and facilities to supplement or augment U.S. Army combat support and combat service support mission requirements overseas. It pertains to all wartime host nation support based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations, and acquired for use in crisis, transition to war, and wartime.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Army management control process. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11–2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval of HQDA (DAMO–SSW), WASH DC 20310–0420.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this

regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO–SSW), WASH DC 20310–0420.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12–09–E, block number 3576, intended for command level D for Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

*This regulation supersedes AR 570–9, 1 January 1981.

RESERVED

1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policy and assigns responsibilities for the U.S. Army's acquisition and use of foreign host nation support (HNS) to supplement or satisfy combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) requirements overseas. It pertains to all wartime HNS (WHNS) based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations, and acquired for use in crisis, transition to war, and wartime. (Peacetime HNS is defined in the glossary.) This regulation integrates U.S. Army WHNS policy with U.S. Army international activities (IA) policy.

2. References

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

4. Responsibilities

a. Members of the Army Select Committee (SELCOM) (DA Memo 15-30) will—

(1) Approve WHNS policy for the Army.

(2) Provide guidance for Army WHNS planning and employment.

b. The Department of the Army (DA) General Counsel will assist in planning and negotiating WHNS agreements per AR 550-51.

c. The Director of Management, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army, will serve as the Army functional agent for WHNS matters affecting installation management.

d. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

(1) Serve as the Army functional IA agent for WHNS matters.

(2) Assure that Army WHNS policy and procedures are coordinated per AR 11-31 and AR 34-1.

(3) Include WHNS considerations in Army doctrine development, education and training, planning and programming, the force development process, and the Army International Activities Plan (AIAP).

(4) Assist Army component commanders in the integration of approved WHNS in military police planning.

e. The Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DISC4) will—

(1) Include WHNS policy and agreement considerations in theater information systems support planning for information system requirements.

(2) In coordination with the DCSOPS and pertinent Army component commanders, assess the impact of WHNS, or the lack thereof, on information system force structure programs.

f. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) will—

(1) Assist Army component commanders in integrating approved WHNS into theater logistic support plans.

(2) In coordination with the DCSOPS and pertinent Army component commanders, assess the impact of WHNS upon CS and CSS force structure programs and logistic requirements.

(3) Assist DCSOPS in formulation of WHNS policy related to logistic matters.

(4) Provide DCSOPS with logistics information and recommendations as required.

g. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) will include approved WHNS policy, procedures, and considerations in theater administration and finance support planning.

h. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT) will provide the DCSOPS with information security assessments of host nation ability and willingness to safeguard United States information and technology pertinent to proposed and operative WHNS agreements.

i. The Chief of Engineers (COE) will—

(1) Include approved WHNS policy, procedures, and considerations in theater engineer and facilities planning.

(2) In coordination with the DCSOPS and appropriate Army component commanders, assess the impact of WHNS on theater

construction requirements, and engineer force structure programs and requirements.

j. The Surgeon General (TSG) will—

(1) Include approved WHNS policy, procedures, and considerations in theater medical support planning.

(2) In coordination with the DCSOPS and Army component commanders, assess the impact of WHNS on medical force planning and requirements.

k. Army component commanders will—

(1) Identify new WHNS opportunities and resource requirements via the AIAP development and change process (AR 11-31, para 6), and coordinate recommendations with appropriate unified commands; with Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), (DAMO-SS), WASH DC 20310-0420; and with other major Army commands (MACOMs).

(2) Conduct or participate in approved WHNS negotiations with foreign government or international organizations per AR 550-51, and in coordination with appropriate unified commands and HQDA agencies.

(3) Incorporate WHNS factors and activities in appropriate training exercises, and assure that WHNS lessons learned are evaluated and distributed to HQDA, MACOMs, JCS, and unified or sub-unified command agencies, in coordination with the appropriate unified or subunified command agencies and the DCSOPS (DAMO-OD).

l. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, AMC), will—

(1) Assist Army component commanders in identifying mission and support requirements appropriate for inclusion into new or revised WHNS agreements. This mission is to be accomplished as required, and as part of the AIAP development process.

(2) Assist the DCSLOG, pertinent Army component commanders, and the Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), in including WHNS considerations in the development of Army-wide logistical doctrine.

m. The CG, Forces Command (FORSCOM), will, in addition to satisfying the responsibilities set forth in *k* above, incorporate WHNS in appropriate training for Active and Reserve Component Army units stationed in the continental United States.

n. The CG, TRADOC, will include WHNS considerations in the combat, CS, and CSS doctrine development process, and incorporate this doctrine into Army school curriculums and training publications.

o. The CG, U.S. Army Health Services Command (HSC), will, in coordination with the Office of TSG, include WHNS considerations in the Army medical doctrine development process, and incorporate this doctrine into the Army Academy of Health Services curriculum and training publications.

p. The CG, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, will, in addition to satisfying the responsibilities set forth in *k* above, provide Civil Affairs personnel trained to identify, coordinate, and assist in the acquisition of WHNS.

q. The CG, U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC), will, in coordination with DISC4 and the U.S. Army Signal Center, include WHNS considerations in echelons above corps signal support doctrine and incorporate this doctrine into theater information.

5. Policy

a. To complement DOD operational mission resourcing for crises, transition to war, and wartime, the U.S. Army actively seeks to increase its overseas combat potential through the formal establishment of WHNS agreements with Allied and friendly foreign nation governments. WHNS can provide certain CS and CSS functions for forward-deployed and deploying U.S. Army forces that can speed reception and reinforcement, enhance operational flexibility, and increase force sustainability.

b. WHNS will be based on commitments arising under international agreements concluded between the United States and the host nation. All WHNS agreements will be negotiated and concluded in

strict accordance with DOD Directive 5530.3 (paras F, G, and H), AR 11–31 (para 5), and AR 550–51.

c. The type and extent of WHNS will be agreed upon between the nations and organizations concerned, consistent with international law and the national laws of the host nation and the United States, and consistent with the actual support capabilities of the host nation.

d. WHNS is considered to be reasonably assured upon the *conclusion* of a formal WHNS agreement between the governments of the United States and the host nation.

(1) Actual adjustments to existing U.S. Army force structure and to deployment plans are based only on reasonably assured WHNS. These adjustments must be directly related to the actual details of WHNS agreements and plans that define all specific tasks, priorities, and procedures for validation.

(2) For planning and programming beyond the current force, offsets to the U.S. Army force structure will be based upon projected U.S. Army force shortfalls and coordinated DA and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) estimates of future WHNS potential to satisfy these shortfalls.

e. New U.S. Army WHNS requirements or major modifications to existing agreements will be identified via the AIAP development and change process (AR 11–31, para 6).

f. WHNS programming and budgeting will be per AR 1–1 (paras 1, 2, 4, and 5).

g. WHNS may be obtained on a reimbursable basis when other negotiation options are not feasible. Reimbursement or other compensation may be obtained as quid pro quo, a part of mutual defense programs, or through combined defense projects. The form of reimbursement or compensation will be specified in the agreements.

h. The central respository for Army international agreements, to include WHNS, will be as designated in AR 550–51.

6. WHNS agreement development considerations

a. The method and quality of WHNS to be provided must meet minimum standards and requirements of the unified or subunified combatant commander.

b. When available, military and paramilitary WHNS may be employed throughout the combat and communications zones. Although civilian-sourced WHNS is not normally used forward of the division rear boundary, specific use of civilian WHNS is dependent on the terms of the negotiated WHNS agreement.

c. WHNS agreements will not be sought if—

(1) A United States mission, operation, or unit would be jeopardized or severely degraded.

(2) The minimum unilateral capability of the U.S. Army is degraded.

(3) Classified or sensitive material, information, or technology could be compromised.

(4) A requirement exists for United States command, control, or accountability (for example, the handling of nuclear ammunition).

(5) Host nation civil sector legal constraints would hinder or impede transition-to-war operations.

(6) WHNS provided would substantially degrade host nation capabilities to mobilize and conduct effective wartime operations.

d. The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) may be used to augment WHNS when appropriate civil contracts have been negotiated or as an alternative to WHNS when conclusion of nation-to-nation WHNS agreements is not possible.

7. WHNS in operational plans and exercises

a. WHNS will be incorporated into U.S. Army supporting operations plans (OPLANs) for unified or subunified combatant command OPLANs. Commanders will also list the following in OPLANs and OPLAN-related documentation—

(1) Existing agreements not used, and rationale for not taking advantage of these agreements.

(2) Estimates of WHNS expected to be available when agreements do not exist. Estimates will—

(a) Be based on the assumption that U.S. Army forces have been requested to deploy to the host nation by its government.

(b) Reflect assessment of the host nation's ability to provide the support to U.S. Army forces.

(c) Be listed separately from any lists of existing WHNS agreements.

(d) Be listed by type of support, quantities, times, places, rationale, and operational impact of nonavailability.

b. Planned WHNS support will be exercised realistically and regularly, consistent with existing agreements and available resources. Exercises should validate the adequacy of WHNS agreements and the ability of the host nation to support U.S. Army forces.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 1–1

Planning, Programming, and Budgeting within the Department of the Army. (Cited in para 5*f*.)

AR 11–31

Army International Activities Policy. (Cited in paras 4*d*, 4*k*, and 5*b*.)

AR 550–51

Authority and Responsibility for Negotiating, Concluding, Forwarding, and Depositing of International Agreements. (Cited in paras 4*b*, 4*k*, and 5*b*.)

DODD 5530.3

International Agreements. (Cited in para 5*b*.)

Section II Required Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 34–1

Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) Policy

AR 71–2

Basis of Issue Plans (BOIP), Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI)

AR 350–28

Army Exercises

AR 700–137

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

DA Memo 15–30

Select Committee

DA Memo 15–35

Strategy and Planning Committee

DODD 2010.8

Department of Defense Policy for NATO Logistics

DODD 3100.6

Continental U.S. Support of U.S.-Federal Republic of Germany Logistic Programs (C)

DODD 3100.7

United States-Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) Logistic Planning (U)

DODD 4270.34

Host Nation-Funded Construction Programs

DODD 5100.27

Delineation of International Logistics Responsibilities

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AIAP

Army international activities program

COB

command operating budget

COE

Chief of Engineers

CG

commanding general

CS

combat support

CSS

combat service support

DA

Department of the Army

DCSINT

Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DISC4

Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers

DOD

Department of Defense

FORSCOM

Forces command

HNS

host nation support

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HSC

U.S. Army Health Services Command

IA

international activities

LOGCAP

Logistical civil augmentation program

MACOM

major Army command

OPLANS

operations plans

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

PHNS

peacetime host nation support

PPBES

planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system

SELCOM

Select Committee

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

U.S.

United States (of America)

WHNS

wartime host nation support

Section II Terms

Army component command

A U.S. Army command that is the ground component of one of the following regionally oriented unified or subunified commands; U. S. European Command, U.S. Atlantic Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Forces Korea, and U.S. Forces Japan.

Combined defense projects

Integrated defense projects that coordinate the defense of all participants.

Functional IA agent

HQDA or functional Army command element designated as the Army proponent for the worldwide conduct of a specific Army international activities program or action.

Host nation support

Assistance rendered by a nation in the form of peacetime host nation support or wartime host nation support.

Implementing wartime host nation support accords

a. Accords that are usually concluded following an umbrella agreement. They include both general and detailed technical WHNS agreements that prescribe—

(1) Specific terms of reference.

(2) Functional support areas.

(3) Operational and administrative implementation procedures.

(4) Support reimbursement requirements.

b. Negotiations for implementing type-agreements are normally conducted by unified combatant command representatives in coordination with OSD, the Joint Staff, and the military Services.

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

Identification and planned acquisition of

global corporate assets in peacetime to provide civilian contractual assistance in meeting U.S. Army support requirements in crisis or wartime.

Mutual defense programs

Independently managed defense programs that are supportive of each other and therefore contribute to the defense of all participants.

Peacetime host nation support

Quality of life-related support, assistance or other contributions that reduce or offset U.S. defense expenditures overseas—

a. Based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.

b. Provided by a nation to foreign civil and uniformed military personnel and their dependents, located within its territory in peacetime.

c. Provided during peacetime, and normally terminated on commencement of hostilities.

Reasonably assured wartime host nation support

a. Support based on bilateral agreements, plans, or other acceptable documents mutually concluded between the United States and the host nation. Umbrella agreements, implementing accords, memorandum of agreement or understanding, or the inclusion of WHNS in mutually acceptable combined operations plans are examples of acceptable documentation.

b. Concluding signed agreements and developing joint support plans are the preferred methods used to solidify reasonable assurance of WHNS. Verification of support through on-site visits or exercises are alternate methods used to solidify reasonable assurance.

Umbrella wartime host nation support agreement

An in-principle, government-to-government agreement that WHNS is a viable method for achieving or enhancing mutual security goals. These accords are normally negotiated at governmental levels and usually involve U.S. Department of State and DOD officials. Umbrella agreements—

a. Specify the types of support that may be provided.

b. Empower the United States and host nation military officials with the authority to establish the governing bodies that develop the implementing accords.

Wartime host nation support

Civil or military assistance is—

a. Based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.

b. Provided by a nation to foreign forces located in, or transiting through, its territory during times of crisis, transition to war, or war.

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TEXT FORMATTER ... Version 2.56

PIN: 047810-000

DATE: 12-08-98

TIME: 13:58:03

PAGES SET: 8

DATA FILE: ar570-9.fil

DOCUMENT: AR 570-9

DOC STATUS: NEW PUBLICATION